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viewer, who has critically studied these so-called Jurassic mammals, that Gregory's theory has been based largely, at least, on a wholly erroneous conception of the true structure of the upper molars of *Dryolestes*. Happily, however, the truth or falsity of Gregory's deductions in this regard do not materially affect the broader proposition of the derivation of modern mammalian molar teeth from the ancient tritubercular-tuberculosectorial type of teeth.

Part II is primarily an introduction to the study of the evolution of the teeth in the Primates and deals at length with the origin and early development of this great order, while the taxonomic position of its earliest known representatives is discussed. The author here reaffirms his former classification of the Primates in which he placed the Eocene notharetids definitely in the "Lemuroidea" as opposed to Wortman's disposition of this group, which the latter concluded were true anthropoids, but no new evidence is added in support of this affirmation. In this part also are presented the principal steps leading from the primitive mammalian tooth structure to the primitive primate dentition.

Part III is devoted almost entirely to a study of the dental structure and other anatomical modifications of the so-called large-eyed, short-jawed primates, including the Eocene members of the Tarsiodea, and the South American monkeys, in respect to the possible origin of their living representatives. In this connection the author has made a special study of the various groups of South American monkeys with reference to their possible bearing on the problem of the origin of man.

The same general discussion is continued in Part IV, which deals principally with Old World monkeys and apes. In this section are reviewed and discussed the anthropoids of the Miocene and Pliocene and their supposed modern descendants, especially in their more immediate relation to the origin of the human race and the development of the human dentition. It is concluded from these studies that man "has been derived from the *Dryopithecus* group of the Simiidae in the late Tertiary,"

In Part V the author discusses fully the later stages in the evolution of the human teeth and considers more in detail the dental characters of extinct races of men, comparing them critically with those of the anthropoid apes. This is followed by a conspectus of the species and chief races of the Hominidae. At the end of Part V the author concludes with a final summary of the whole work in which he outlines "twenty-six stages in the ascent of man and in the evolution of the human dentition."

—J. W. Gidley.

Underwood, William Lyman. *WILD BROTHER*. Boston; The Atlantic Monthly Press. 12mo, pp. i-xi, 1-140, 39 plates. 1921.

On January 23, 1903, in the woods of northern Maine a cook from a logging camp shot a black bear in a den under a large dead pine tree, and by this act made orphan a naked, week-old cub. This little cub becomes "Bruno," the Wild Brother, of Doctor Underwood's story. We read how he is adopted by a kind-hearted woman and nursed at her breast as foster brother to her little girl; and how he becomes a burden to his foster parents and is taken to the home of Professor Underwood at Belmont. And then his behavior and pranks at Belmont are revealed to us in a most interesting manner. For example, we read: "..... Down in the garden one day I found a large fat toad, and when Bruno was at lunch

I placed the warty creature on the ground beside the saucer from which the cub was taking his food. Being quite hungry, at first he paid no attention to the intruder; but presently, as the saucer became empty, he caught sight of his curious visitor. With a jerk he raised his head, and for a moment, without moving a muscle, gazed in astonishment and with some misgiving at the strange monstrosity in front of him. His natural curiosity, however, soon overcame his doubtful frame of mind; he was a born investigator and this thing must be looked into. Very cautiously he reached forward his paw and ever so gently he touched the curious thing on the back.

The toad did as toads usually do when tickled from behind. It hopped, and with such force that it went quite over the saucer. Simultaneously the bear stood erect. He had a puzzled look of amazement and dismay on his hairy visage; he appeared to be utterly overcome with astonishment. It didn't seem reasonable that an insignificant misshapen creature like that could, with no apparent effort, cover so much ground in one leap. Bruno's paws hung inertly in front of him and his tongue lolled stupidly from his mouth. His breath came in short explosive gasps.

Suddenly the toad hopped again, and with a 'Whoof, whoof, whoof,' away ran the bear round the corner and out of sight. No more toads for him; one was enough for a lifetime!"

The book ranks among the best nature stories published in recent years. It is trustworthy, unexaggerated, and well written. The press work is excellent, the paper of good quality, typography clear, illustrations numerous and attractive, and the binding neat and durable. It is a book that might well be read by anyone interested in nature, mammalian behavior, or good literature.

—Hartley H. T. Jackson.

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- EVERMANN, BARTON WARREN. Why not save the marine mammals of the Pacific? Bull. Pan-Pacific Union, n. s., no. 34, pp. 12-16. August, 1922. (Contains list of Cetacea and Pinnipedia of the Pacific Ocean, with American records for *Balaenoptera borealis*.)
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